

# The Southern COACH & ATHLETE

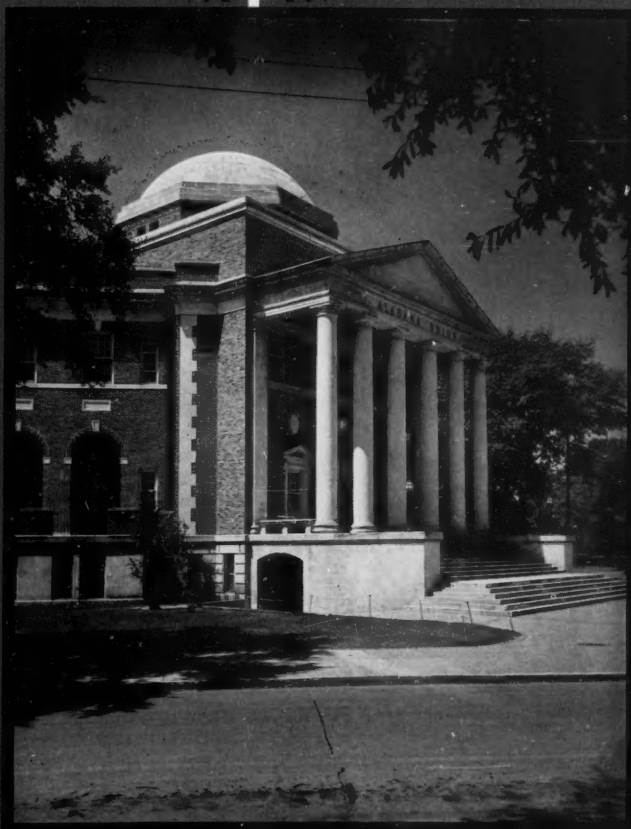
Volume III

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*

Number 5

JANUARY, 1941

15c



## The Young Official

H. Wiley Sholar

## Equality in Athletics

Jackson R. Sharman

## Basket Shooting

Elmer Lampe

## Southern Schools

University of Ala.

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# The Southern COACH & ATHLETE

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*



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Editor & Business Manager

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Volume III

JANUARY, 1941

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## *In This Issue*

FRONT COVER PHOTO—Union Building, University of Alabama

|                                                                    |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Equality in Athletics . . . . .                                    | 4               |
| by Jackson R. Sharman                                              |                 |
| Basket Shooting . . . . .                                          | 5               |
| by Elmer Lampe                                                     |                 |
| The Young Football Official's Future . . . . .                     | 6               |
| by Wiley Sholar                                                    |                 |
| Booing—A Real Menace to Basketball . . . . .                       | 7               |
| by Forrest C. Allen                                                |                 |
| Editorials . . . . .                                               | 8               |
| Southern Schools—University of Alabama . . . . .                   | 10 & 11         |
| Split Minutes . . . . .                                            | 12              |
| by Dwight Keith                                                    |                 |
| All-Southern Prep Squad . . . . .                                  | 12              |
| Basketball Ethics for Coaches . . . . .                            | 13              |
| Sportsketching the States . . . . .                                | 14, 15, 16 & 17 |
| Atlanta Basketball Federation . . . . .                            | 18              |
| by Rache Bell, Sol Marshall, George Najour                         |                 |
| Rome High School Band . . . . .                                    | 19              |
| The Advantage of Slow Sustained Heat Over Quick Hot Heat . . . . . | 20              |
| by Fitz Lutz                                                       |                 |
| Cause of Chronic Injuries . . . . .                                | 20              |
| by Frank Cramer                                                    |                 |
| Bowl History . . . . .                                             | 22              |

THE SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE, a magazine devoted to sports, is published monthly except June, July and August, as the official publication of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia Football Officials Association, the Florida Athletic Coaches Association, the South Carolina High School Coaches Association, the Southern Collegiate Basketball Officials Association, and the Alabama High School Coaches Association. Material appearing in the magazine may be reprinted provided that credit is given to THE SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE.

Please report any change of address direct to our circulation office rather than to the post office.

Subscription Rates: One Year \$1.00; Single copies 15 cents.

Published by The Southern Coach & Athlete, business office, 401 N. McDonough St., Decatur, Ga. Editorial and circulation office, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Entered as second class matter on November 8, 1938, at the post office at Decatur, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

# EQUALITY IN ATHLETICS

By JACKSON R. SHARMAN

Head of Department of Physical and Health Education  
University of Alabama

THERE has always been much emphasis on equality in the administration of sports, and the efforts to secure equality have produced various amateur codes and a large number of eligibility rules. Amateur codes have been customary for many decades in this country and in foreign countries. In more recent years, since competition in athletics has become almost universal in schools and colleges, there has been a rapid development in the number and complexity of eligibility rules. The original purpose of amateur and eligibility rules was, apparently, to secure equality of competition. It seems, however, that in some instances the persons and groups concerned with the administration of athletics have become so greatly concerned with making and enforcing rules and regulations that they have lost sight of the basic purpose of amateur and eligibility rules. For it appears that there has developed a queer mixture of (1) measures designed to equate athletic ability, and (2) customs in sports which originally served the purpose of preventing the members of the upper social and economic classes in England from participating in athletics with ordinary people. Rules delimiting the age of competitors and the number of years of competition are examples of relatively crude measures of athletic ability. Examples of the influence of snobbish customs are the regulations based on the amount of money a person has earned, the place of residence of his family, and the question of whether he has played in a game with a person who has earned money as a player.

It is generally assumed that one of the objectives of athletic sports is to provide competition between teams of approximately the same athletic ability. If this is an accepted objective, it seems that the intelligent thing to do would be to attempt to achieve this objective in a clear and direct manner. There is probably no one who believes that the amateur

and eligibility rules in force at the present time have any reliability or validity as measures of athletic ability. It seems absurd, for example, to claim that the ability to win a dollar by competing in a sack race at a county fair is any indication of a boy's ability to play football, tennis, or basketball. The school regulations that require the use of marks in academic subjects as measures of athletic eligibility do not appear to have any justification in the light of available scientific facts, accepted educational philosophy, or established custom in regard to other extracurricula activities in schools. The results of studies that have been published indicate that there is only a small positive correlation between athletic ability and ability to excel in academic subjects. Contemporary educational philosophy stresses the importance of recognizing the individual differences of pupils and providing opportunities for every one to achieve success in some activities. In practically no schools are pupils required to excel in the traditional academic subjects in order to be eligible to take part in the band, orchestra, glee club, literary society, dramatic club, school publications, or other extra-curricula school activities. No educator of repute has set forth any logical or reasonable justification of the policy which prohibits boys who have limited interests and talents in academic subjects from participating in sports.

A direct approach to the solution of the problem of securing equality in athletics would involve the use of measuring instruments that are reliable and valid measures of athletic ability. Tests are not available at the present time that will accurately measure the ability of boys to perform in football, basketball, and other athletic sports. There have been published, however, some reliable measures of general motor capacity that can be used to advantage in connection with athletics. The scores that boys make on these tests have a

high positive correlation with such valid criteria as the ability to make teams, the rating given athletes by coaches, and achievement in a wide range of motor skills. These tests include measurements of (1) size and maturity, (2) strength and velocity, (3) agility and large-muscle co-ordinations, and (4) ability to learn new motor skills rapidly.

The practical use of these tests might indicate that a boy who ranks high in maturity and strength and relatively low in agility and motor educability would possess the innate capacity to achieve well in power events, but that he would probably be a slow learner and be clumsy in his movements. McCloy has proposed a technique for combining the scores on a battery of tests into a Motor Quotient which is analogous to Intelligence Quotient.<sup>1</sup> The purposes of these tests are to measure innate capacity and to predict the levels of achievement that a boy should be able to attain. They are not tests of specific skills or of character qualities. The tests which are now available could be used to evaluate the potentialities of candidates and prospective candidates for athletic teams. A perfect prediction cannot be expected, but valuable information concerning the capacity of boys can be obtained quickly. It appears to be definitely true that use of the available measuring instruments would be a distinct contribution to the present methods of estimating athletic ability. It has been reported, for example, that the coaching staffs of some colleges select as many as fifty superior high school athletes to become members of their freshman squads, and that four years later only four or five of these boys in each college are found as members of the varsity team. If outstanding experts in athletics have great difficulty in evaluat-

<sup>1</sup>Charles Harold McCloy, *Tests and Measurements in Health and Physical Education*. New York: F. S. Crofts and Company, 1939. Pp. 125-6.

(Continued on Page 21)



# Basket Shooting

By ELMER LAMPE

Basketball Coach, University of Georgia



ELMER LAMPE

**I**N the history of basketball, basket shooting has gone through an evolution just like other departments of the game. In the early days the two-hand under-swing shot was the main type of shot used because it is the most natural. In those days defense was not emphasized a great deal with the result that an under-swing shot was practical. As everyone knows it has a weakness in that it is easily guarded. With the development of closer guarding on defense, the under-swing shot has given away to the two-hand chest shot. At the present time there are few players who use the under-swing except for free throwing. In the early use of the two-hand push shot, a low arch was employed for two reasons: first, because it comes naturally, and secondly, in those days low ceilings were very common. With the advent of high ceiling gymnasiums there came an emphasis on high arch shooting, the theory being that the basket has a larger ellipse when the ball is thrown with a high arch. Then came the development of the pivot play and the use of the one-hand shot. Many coaches were reluctant to accede to

the use of it because they thought it was impractical and merely a "show-off" shot. But today basketball defense has developed so that a player has to take his shots the way he can and one-hand shots and hook-shots are used quite accurately and extensively by many players. In fact I, personally, think the one-hand shot is just as accurate as the two-hand chest shot because in the two-hand shot, the player has to control the ball with both hands with the result that there may be more push with one hand than with the other; whereas the one-hand shot has only one variable and it stands to reason that the nervous system can control the feel of the shot better with one hand than with two. There is a disadvantage to the one-hand shot in that it is not as easy to get a good arch. At the University of Georgia we devote about twenty minutes of our shooting practice each day to one-hand shooting, both right and left. There are not many on a squad who can master both a right and a left hand shot but the few who can will pay dividends in the tough ball games.

I shall summarize some of the points we emphasize in our shooting. The first and most important is keeping the eye on the basket until the ball strikes the rim or backboard or has gone through the hoop. Anyone who has played golf or baseball realizes the importance of keeping the eye on the ball when swinging at it; keeping the eye on the basket is just as important in shooting a basketball. Among the new members of our squad we usually find that over half of them turn their heads and eyes up to watch the arch of the ball as they shoot instead of keeping the eye on the basket. This is one fundamental we really stress and apply in all types of shooting.

We emphasize three types of shots, the two-hand chest, the short or "crip shot" and the one-hand push shot. The fundamental points of the two-hand chest shot are; first of all the shot must be smooth and the

movements must flow into a natural follow-through. All the movements must be practiced until the routine is absolutely identical from shot to shot. In starting a shot the body must have proper balance. The body angle should be slightly forward and never backward and away from the basket. The hips should be dropped so that the body lift will aid the wrists and fingers in making the shot. The knees should be bent with the movement of the hips and flow into the shot action smoothly. The feet should be comfortably spread and the weight transferred to the balls of the feet as the shot is made. The wrists are slightly coiled and the ball should be held with the hands slightly behind the center of the ball and just above the center of the ball. The ball must be held on the finger tips and the tips of the thumbs and never palm the ball. The fingers and thumbs should be comfortably spread. In starting the shot, break the wrists and lower the ball about waist high. The swing is started slowly upward with the uncoiling of the wrists and the extension of the arms upward. The ball is released just as the arms are straightened and the entire body should flow into the follow-through. There was a time when many coaches emphasized a high arch but I believe that the amount of arch is an individual matter. The average player should probably use a medium arch. Every good shot I have seen has a soft shot; that is the ball, when it hits the rim or backboard bounces around lightly and is more apt to fall through the hoop. The biggest factor in getting a soft shot is relaxation; all muscles of the body must be relaxed and move with smoothness and ease. There should not be too much English on the ball and it usually takes care of itself with most players.

The short or "crip shot" should be mastered by every basketball player. The first fundamental is a proper take-off. As the shooter catches the

(Continued on Page 22)

# The Young Football Official's Future

By H. WILEY SHOLAR

President, Southern Football Officials Association

IT has been truthfully said—"If a man built a mouse trap better than anyone else, then all the world will make a beaten path to his door." And so it is in football officiating. Coaches North, South, East and West are forever on the lookout for capable YOUNG football officials. But how many football officials' associations in the entire country can assign the young official the games so that he may tell the world that he has "built a mouse trap better than anyone else?" There is not a single one. The football official that works his way to the top today has really a hard and discouraging road to travel. I refer to the Southern official especially. And, I might add, by way of information, the Southern official really has more opportunity of getting ahead than the youngsters in other sections of the country. But even so, he has often been discouraged due to the system we have used in the South in recent years.

Your correspondent succeeded George M. "Pup" Phillips of Atlanta to the presidency of the S.F.O.A. "Pup" Phillips inaugurated a plan during his term of office whereby the young football official would not be lost in the shuffle, would not be in position to complain that he had been dealt with unjustly. On the other hand, he would be strictly on his own, so to speak, and his individual ability as an official would be brought to light and he would be rated accordingly. The plan I refer to is the Annual District Football Officials Clinic that will be conducted by the District Director of the S.F.O.A. in his own district probably before the annual meeting of the S.F.O.A. I am 100 per cent in favor of this plan as adopted by the S.F.O.A. at our last annual meeting which was held in Durham, N. C.

Our annual ranking lists in the past have carried too many names for all officials to receive a schedule through the Central Booking Office,



H. WILEY SHOLAR

located at Lake Wales, Fla. We have at present well over 300 registered football officials in the S.F.O.A. There are several hundred others in the South who are not registered. Of these registered officials there are only 90 to 100 of them eligible for major games in the Southern and Southeastern Conferences. It is quite natural for all officials to aspire to conference assignments.

Many class B and Class C men are lost in the throng. Many of these men are good young officials but they are still lost in the crowd. In the past our requirements have called for these B and C men to travel many miles at considerable expense to attend the annual S.F.O.A. meetings. It was discouraging to these B and C men, you may rest assured, but now with our new plan which will be effective this coming fall (probably district meeting will be held in late August), these young officials will have the opportunity to climb above the others. The new plan will designate the good B and C officials and

in like manner will bring out the B and C men who are not so good. These annual district meetings will be conducted along the same lines as the annual S.F.O.A. meeting but only B and C men will be admitted. A ranking list for each district in the S.F.O.A. will be compiled and the top two referees, two umpires, two linesmen and two field judges will be permitted to compete at the regular annual meeting of the S.F.O.A. The regular annual meeting will be held as usual. There the class A men and the eight top ranking officials from each district will compete for the 90 to 100 places on the eligible list for major conference games.

To my mind this plan is one of the most progressive ever taken in football officiating. I have every confidence that the new system will please nearer 100 per cent of the young football officials than anything that has been done in the past. The district of Georgia, under the supervision of Director George Gardner of Atlanta, is now trying the plan, it is an experiment, and from all I can hear it is working fine. Next year it will be tried throughout the entire territory covered by the S.F.O.A., provided, of course, the experiment proves feasible, which I am sure it will.

And now, in summary, let me say directly to all young football officials, go to work on that "mouse trap." Work as many games as you possibly can, let the fee angle take care of itself, and it will. Most important, if you really aspire to a top ranking in officiating, join the S.F.O.A. for 1941. Get in touch with the District Director in your state, or write to Mr. A. R. Hutchens, secretary, Lake Wales, Florida, and he will give you all information desired. The S.F.O.A. is doing all for football officiating that it possibly can. The young football official is not doomed to obscurity. Work on that "mouse trap" young fellow.

## BOOING — A Real Menace in Basketball

By FORREST C. ALLEN

Basketball Coach, Kansas University

**T**HE ten-second rule with the division line across the court and the three-second post pivot play rule have succeeded in speeding up basketball to almost a dangerous degree. However, the game still has its drawbacks.

The next big drive to put on is against blatant rowdiness, expressed in the form of booing, hissing, and the well-known "Bronx Cheer." This form of reverse English enthusiasm has shown an alarming increase in the past few years.

Stalling, which threatened the security of the game a few years ago, has almost wholly disappeared. But I think that booing and rowdiness in basketball crowds are getting so bad that unless definite steps are made to curtail them, they will kill the game. To me it seems all wrong that we permit the public, because it pays money, to deride, cajole and abuse the officials. Serve notice at the games that booing will not be tolerated, that it is considered unsportsmanlike, that offenders will be escorted to the box office by ushers, and after the money is refunded, will be asked to leave the building.

The serious thing about booing at basketball games is that spectators are close to and practically upon the players. Every opinion uttered is almost a personal remark. In football and baseball the individual cannot throw his voice and direct it at anyone in particular.

If possible, the leaders in the school student body should handle the matter. Appeal to the students that this is their game, and have them ask the cooperation of all varsity lettermen to see that booing is discouraged to the limit. Booing is unsportsmanlike and affects both young and old in a most unsavory manner.

The bad thing from an educational standpoint is that the young twelve-year-old boy who goes to see the game, if he follows his booing elders, soon develops a state of mind that the official is a crook if he does not please the home team; that the opposing



FORREST C. ALLEN

Dr. Forrest C. Allen has been called "father of basketball coaching." Last season his Kansas team won for him his twenty-second conference championship in twenty-eight years of coaching. His team was also Western National Collegiate Champions last year.

Dr. Allen is not only a master of basketball technique, but is also a great strategist and a noted trainer. Besides being a successful coach, "Phog" Allen is one of the finest gentlemen in the game. His genial manner and dynamic personality have made him popular with everyone who has had the good fortune to know him. If all basketball coaches were of his type, the future of the game would be safe.

team, should they win the game, are lucky "stiffs" and the whole thing is a bad set-up unless his favorites win. It occurs to me that we are developing cads rather than good sportsmen.

The boys who play the game are under discipline, practicing every day to be able to acquit themselves well. There are rules of behavior that athletes must follow. Just because a man pays money at the gate is no reason that he should be permitted to be a roughneck and rowdy, hurling epithets and discourteous remarks at players and officials.

We as coaches should emphatically go on record as deploring this type of expression of disapproval of our officials and players, and, further, to lend every support to a project of education and control of the game for the finer benefits that it gives to our young men and to our appreciative public.

No decent person will long continue to be an enthusiastic follower of a sport that attracts such insane outbursts and antics. If some of our college presidents and members of the faculty could walk in on demonstrations reported to have occurred at some of our college field houses, I am sure that our profession would suffer in their estimation.

We should see that the rules regarding the home team being responsible for the behavior of spectators be augmented with definite rules to control this situation if present regulations are not adequate. I am sure that the coaches and athletic directors of our schools will realize this condition as perhaps the most dangerous that our game is facing today, and will very properly meet the hazard by prescribing proper treatment.

Dr. Allen's methods are clearly explained and illustrated in his excellent book, "Better Basketball." We heartily recommend this book to all who are interested in the technical phase of the game. For description, see inside back cover.

## The Southern COACH & ATHLETE

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*

Vol. III JANUARY, 1941 No. 5

Official Publication

GEORGIA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.  
GEORGIA FOOTBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.  
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL OFFICIALS ASSN.  
ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL COACHES ASSN.  
FLORIDA ATHLETIC COACHES ASSN.  
SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

DWIGHT KEITH  
*Editor & Business Manager*

"Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light;  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,  
For those that here we see no more;  
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,  
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife;  
Ring in the nobler modes of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,  
The faithless coldness of the times;  
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,  
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

## Happy New Year!

The SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE extends cordial greetings and sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to all coaches, players, officials and fans! We take this occasion, also, to thank our contributors and advertisers for their cooperation and to wish them happiness throughout the New Year.

## New Year—New Era

We are entering not only a new year, but a new era in sports. Old customs and notions cannot fit into the new order. The belief that the primary function of a coach is to win the championship is fast dying out. It is true that the desire to win must be ever present in the sports program to give it animation and interest. Without this desire the program would become passive and would lack the zest which is necessary if the maximum benefits of participation are to be obtained. However, there was a time, not long ago, when the losing coach was a moving coach. Athletic boards and administrators are learning that there are a large number of teams participating and that there will be only one conference champion. They know that the odds are heavy against being that champion. They know that if their team finishes low in the standing this year, it might go undefeated the following season. They know that morale is an important factor to both the team and the institution, and that frequent changes in coaching personnel will not build morale nor a tradition. They are beginning to find men of character and leadership who are well grounded in the knowledge of the sports and give them long-term contracts as directors of their athletic programs. Where short contracts prevail they are, in most places, renewed without too much regard as to the number of games won or lost. They have learned that the material, the schedule and other factors might have something to do with the coach's record.

It is true there are exceptions. We know that a leading college coach was "let out" this year because he won only half of the games on his schedule. We also know that the renewal of a certain high school coach's contract depended upon the outcome of the game with a certain traditional rival school. However, these are becoming exceptional cases whereas it was once the rule.

In times like these it is not so important that we win as it is that we are in there trying hard to win. It is not so important that we build a great record as it is that we build a high morale, strong, active bodies, clear, alert minds, resolute wills and brave hearts. Participation on a team is not an end, but is a means to an end. It should prepare the player for participation in a bigger game. He will be teaming with 130 million Americans in the game of life. He might even engage in active combat with some foreign foe, and in place of his school colors he will be fighting for the Red, White and Blue.

Therefore, let's all forget the petty jealousies of the past and reconcile our thinking to the new order. Let's build a bigger, better team for this greater game, be it peace or war.

"Don't foul, don't flinch—and hit the line hard."





## This Year Who'll Be The Winner?

● One thing's sure: to win in any league the slugger, the pinch-hitter, every man on the team needs a bat upon which he can depend! For 15 years Hanna BATRITE bats have been tops with players because players make hits with BATRITES.

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*The new Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, completed last spring at a cost of \$650,000. It can seat 2,000 persons and its stacks can accommodate 450,000 volumes.*

# Southern, *University of*

**W**HEN the average man thinks of the University of Alabama, it's a safe bet that the name, Crimson Tide, flashes through his mind in the same thought. That name, Crimson Tide, is one of the most respected—and feared by 'Bama's opponents—in the collegiate world of athletics.

But, proud though Alabama followers and fans are of the Crimson Tide and its far-famed feats, those who really know 'Bama realize that there is more, much more, to the University—familiarily known as the Capstone—than just its athletic eminence.

Behind the Tide and behind the University is over a century of building, planning, sacrificing and toiling by those who, year in and year out, have made the Capstone what it is today.

Back in 1819 the first step toward establishment of a state university was taken when the makers of the state constitution provided that certain lands be set aside for the support of a university, to be erected "in the future." That future came on April 18, 1831, when the Rev. Alva Wood, serving as first president, opened the University's doors to 35 pupils. By 1837 the enrollment had grown to 100.

The year 1841 saw the construction of two buildings which stand today on the campus. They were the president's mansion, which was completed at a cost of \$18,000, and the now famous Gorgas home, which stands in the cool shade of the stately, spreading Gorgas oak, landmark of the campus.

In January, 1845, the law school was established, with Benjamin F. Porter as its only professor. Because of a lack of students, however, this school was abandoned after a year, but in 1873 it was reestablished and went on to produce such men as the late Speaker of the House, William B. Bankhead; Senators

John Bankhead and Lister Hill of Alabama; Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida, and Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee; Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black and Representative Luther Patrick, Sam Hobbs, John Sparkman, Pete Jarman and Joe Starnes.

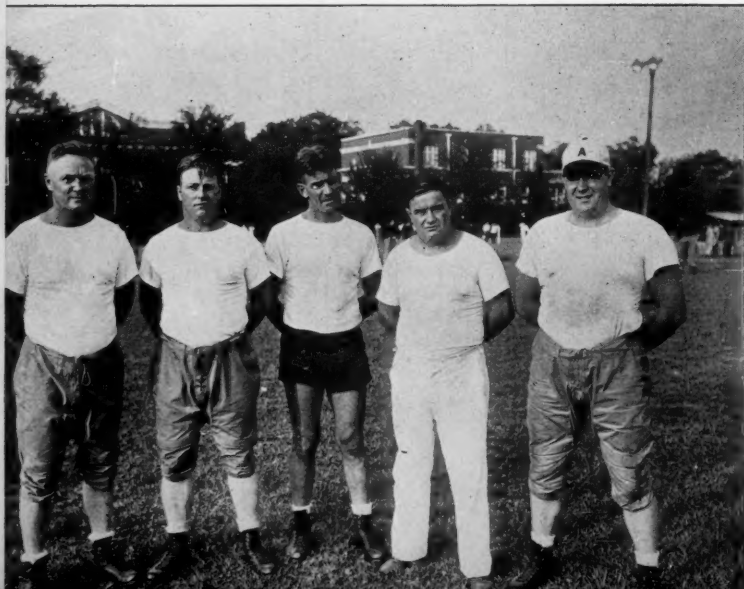
On April 4, 1865, the Yankees came to Tuscaloosa. When they had departed only the president's mansion, the Gorgas home, the observatory, and the little round house now known as Jason Shrine and used as meeting place for Jasons, traditional senior honor society, were left standing. The rest of the campus buildings were burned to the ground.

But to look at the Alabama campus today it is hard to conceive of it ever being in charred ruins. Handsome, modern buildings, fused subtly with the old along the tree-studded Capstone make the Alabama campus one of the South's most beautiful.

If there is any one man who deserves specific credit for the remarkable growth of the University of Alabama since those dark days of the sixties, it is Dr. George H. "Mike" Denny.

In 1912 Dr. Denny, then president of Washington and Lee, succeeded Dr. John W. Aber-

*Alabama's coaching staff—left to right—are: Harold Drew, End Coach and Track Coach; Tilden Campbell, Backfield Coach and Baseball Coach; Henry Crisp, Line Coach and Basketball Coach; Frank Thomas, Head Football Coach and Athletic Director; Ray Davis, Assistant Line Coach.*



# n. Schools

## f Alabama

crombie as president of the University of Alabama. Enrollment that year was 400. During the next few years of Dr. Denny's administration entrance requirements were raised to the national standard and the University was recognized by all leading institutions in America and Europe. The University's growth since 1912 has been phenomenal.

In 1937, after 25 years of service, Dr. Denny resigned as president to become the University's chancellor. In his place came Dr. Richard C. Foster. In 1939-40, during Dr. Foster's third year as president, the University's physical plant saw the addition of a new library, new auditorium, over a half dozen new dormitories and numerous class buildings.

The new library, which was dedicated last spring, is truly a handsome structure. Built at a cost of \$650,000, it can seat 2,000 persons at one time and its stacks can accommodate 450,000 volumes.

Paralleling the growth of the university has been the expansion of the Capstone's athletic prowess.

Directly responsible for the Crimson Tide's fame in athletics is one of the nation's best coaching staffs.

Frank W. Thomas, athletic director and head football coach, is one of the best pupils of the immortal Knute Rockne. Since assuming the head coaching reins at the Capstone his Tide grid teams have copped three Southeastern Conference crowns, made two trips to the Rose Bowl and have a record of 76 wins, 13 losses and five ties.

Henry G. "Hank" Crisp, football line coach and head basketball mentor, is rightfully known as "dean of athletics" at the University of Alabama. Serving in his twentieth year as member of the Crimson Tide coaching staff, Hank has, at one time or another, served in practically every capacity connected with sports here at the Capstone. Since coming to Alabama in 1921 Coach Crisp has served as head baseball coach, head basketball coach, head track coach, football line coach, athletic director and was assistant in nearly all sports before being elevated to the head mentorship. One of the most popular figures on the campus, Coach Hank is even more popular with the athletes he coaches.

Harold S. "Red" Drew, track and football end coach, came to Alabama from the University of Chattanooga where he was a coaching aid to Thomas before the present Tide head mentor took over at (Continued on Page 21)



*New auditorium where basketball games, dances, recitals, and various other events are held. It has a seating capacity of over 5,000.*



DR. RICHARD C. FOSTER



DR. GEORGE H. DENNY

*The President's mansion, erected in 1841. It is one of the two oldest buildings standing on the campus today. The other is the famous Gorgas home.*





# SPLIT MINUTES

By DWIGHT KEITH

Secretary, Georgia Coaches Association

**M**EMBERS of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association will be interested to know of the outcome of the football game between Boys' High School and the Atlanta All-Stars. As was the case in the last two All-Star games, we drew another rainy day. In spite of this misfortune, the game netted \$577.57. This enabled us to retire the note we had at the bank, but still leaves us with a sizeable deficit. Coach Alexander of Georgia Tech is working with us on a plan that will put us in good shape. We hope to be able to announce the details of this plan in the next issue of the SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE.

The Georgia Athletic Coaches Association wishes to express thanks to the following for their splendid cooperation in putting on the All-Star game: Boys' High School, Tech High School, Marist College, the Atlanta School System, Fulton County Schools, Decatur High School, Georgia Military Academy, Georgia Tech, *The Atlanta Journal*, and radio station WSB.

Marist College furnished the practice field and dressing rooms for the All-Star team during the 10 day practice period. Tech High School furnished game pants for the All-Star players, and also gave the game a great deal of publicity in their school paper, *The Rainbow*. W. O. Cheney, principal of Tech High, can always be relied upon to give whole-hearted support to any program designed to promote the interest of wholesome athletics in this state. The Association also appreciates the splendid work of the coaches of these teams and the players who participated in the game. Coaches Louis

Van Houten and Sidney Scarborough did an excellent job in organizing the All-Star players into a team in ten days' time. They made the great Boys' High team extend itself to win by a score of 14-6. It was one of the best prep games played in Atlanta all season, despite the weather. Had fair weather prevailed, eight or ten thousand people would have seen an even better game and the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association would now be way above the red line financially.

Definite plans for the 1941 clinic have not been made, but all football coaches should mail in now the list of players they wish to nominate for the All-Star teams for next August. Basketball coaches should do likewise. These names should be mailed to your district director. Since the directors of the first and tenth districts have been called into active army service, coaches in these districts may mail their nominations to the Secretary, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, until appointments are made to fill these vacancies. Before nominating a player, you should discuss it with him and ascertain if he would accept the invitation to participate, in the event he is chosen. It is further suggested that you nominate only those boys who, by their ability and character would merit the honor and the opportunity which would be accorded them by participating in this clinic.

It is hoped that some definite announcements of the plans for the 1941 clinic can be made in the February issue of the SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE.

## ALL SOUTHERN PREP SQUAD

(The All Southern squad was selected by a board of over 300 scouts in 12 states, with John Davis, of Lake City, Florida, chairman of the board.)

**ALABAMA:** Godfrey, Alabama City; Lawley, Bessemer; Frazier, Bessemer, and Jenkins, Talladega.

**ARKANSAS:** Mosley, Blytheville; Rogers, Fordyce; Lloyd, Blytheville, and Johnson, Paragould.

**GEORGIA:** Pounds, Tech High; Mathis, Darlington; Knudson, Savannah, and Bailey, Boys' High, Atlanta.

**FLORIDA:** Comfort, Miami; Hunt, St. Augustine; Renfro, Fort Myers, and Lett, Tallahassee.

**KENTUCKY:** Ladd, Butler; Cattlet, Butler; Turnstill, Tilghman, and Gray, Hopkinsville.

**LOUISIANA:** Charleston, Istrouma; Rigdon, Haynesville; Key Jesuits, and Dark, Lake Charles.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Webb, Meridian; Connerly, Clarksdale; Kenna, Jackson, and McGehee, McComb.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Farmer, Sumpter; Dorroh, Columbia; Byers, Greenville, and McFadden, Rock Hill.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Karres, Charlotte; Karambelas, Asheville; Price, Lexington, and Luper, Rocky Mount.

**TENNESSEE:** Bishop, Memphis Tech; DeShaze, Castle Heights; Obborne, Johnson City, and Long, Trenton.

**VIRGINIA:** Barritt, Maury; O'Donnell, Petersburg; Ittner, John Marshall, and Brown, Wilson.

**TEXAS:** Brown, Masonic Home; Greathouse, Amarillo; Boarman, Lake Worth, and Payne, Amarillo.



# Basketball Ethics for Coaches

*Prepared for Coaching Ethics Committee, National Association of Basketball Coaches*

1. Instruct your players according to the letter and spirit of the Rules.
2. Insist that your players do not question the judgment decisions of a referee. In disputes covering misinterpretation of rules have your captain call time out and discuss in a gentlemanly manner with the referee the situation so far as the rules cover it.
3. Treat the visiting team coach with the same friendly attitude that you would hope for when your team played on an opponent's court.
4. Secure honest and capable officials, preferably members of the National Association of Approved Basketball Coaches. Do not attempt to intimidate them or talk to them prior to the contest regarding the faults of your opponents. It is advisable to stay away from the officials before the game and between the halves.
5. The attitude of the coach on the bench either encourages good spectator and player sportsmanship or throws fuel on the fire of poor sportsmanship which the National Basketball Coaches Association is attempting to eliminate. If the coach is in the habit of making uncomplimentary gestures every time the official calls a foul on one of his players, then you may be assured that the partisans of his team will break loose in their loud disapproval of the decision. This condition sometimes leads to worse situations on the court as spectators exercise a tremendous influence in determining the sportsmanship attitude or the lack of it among the contestants.
6. The coach should make efforts prior to the opening of the season to encourage good spectator sportsmanship. This can be accomplished if the coach would request the College Dean or the High School Principal for permission to address one of the school assemblies prior to the opening of the basketball sched-

ule. Notices in the school's weekly publication before the season opens is another means, especially in universities where it is impossible to contact directly all the students. Similar publicity in the local newspapers may help educate local fans who are not connected with the institution. The coach should stress the fact that it is unethical, unsportsmanlike, and ungentlemanly for a student or spectator to express disapproval in a vociferous manner of the decisions of an official. The coach also should encourage students and spectators to regard the opposing team players as friendly rivals, who happen to be the guests of the institution, and not as hated opponents. Making disconcerting noises when an opposing player is attempting a free throw and booing an opponent are the principal faults in unsportsmanlike conduct. It is advisable for coaches to seek the co-operation of other members of the faculty in helping to promote good sportsmanship among the student body.

7. Instill in your players that in a competitive sport like basketball it is necessary for a boy or young man to frequently mobilize during the course of a game all the skill, intelligence and courage that he possesses; to do this when opposed by competent players endowed with similar ability and purpose; to do this with a spirit of genuine sportsmanship that will not permit him to stoop to that which is base and mean in order to secure some advantage over his opponent.
8. Emphasize to your players that when any of them descend to unsportsmanlike conduct or action during the course of a basketball game that they injure hundreds of other persons other than themselves. Each player is a representative of his institution. If he violates the principles of good sportsmanship he brings disgrace upon the institution and the entire student body.

(Continued on page 22)

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Manager of the Wholesale Sporting Goods Department

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# SPORTSKETCHING

## South Carolina

By A. B. FENNELL

**T**HE 1940 high school football season in South Carolina saw new champions crowned in Classes B and C and no claimant with a clean cut hold on Class A honors.

There were no undefeated Class A teams, which left the title in doubt inasmuch as the South Carolina High School League, governing body of high school athletics in the state, does not sponsor championships for the larger schools.

Outstanding contenders included Charleston, Sumter, Anderson, Greenville and Parker.

In Class B, Kingstree, representing the lower state, eked out a 7 to 6 victory in the finals to claim the crown. It was the second year in a row that the Class B title had been decided by an extra point, Clinton having captured the crown in 1939 by defeating Lake View by the same score.

The Kingstree Boll Weevils, winner of the state Class B title for the first time in the history of the school's athletics, rolled up a total of 285 points against 33 for their opponents in eleven games played and won during the season. The Weevils ended the season undefeated and untied. At the close of their league season, the Weevils were signally honored by being selected as the most outstanding team in the state to play against the Florence Yellow Jackets in the first annual "Tobacco Bowl" game in Florence, Friday, December 6, which they also added to their season's list of victories. Following the "Tobacco Bowl" game, the Weevils were presented silver footballs by the Kiwanis Club of Florence, sponsors of the post-season classic. Gold footballs, bearing the 1940 state championship title, were presented the Boll Weevils at a banquet given in their honor.

In Class C, Hillcrest high of Sumter County captured the championship by defeating Thornwell Orphanage of Clinton, 7 to 6, again emphasizing the even balance among the teams of the state.

(Continued on Page 17)



KINGSTREE HIGH—SOUTH CAROLINA 1940 CLASS B CHAMPIONS

Left to right, front row: Dan Gee (assistant manager), Captain Sammie Wingate, Bumpy Thompson, Red McClary, Jack Gourdin, Harold Drucker, Willie Bradham, Robert Wilson, J. P. Gilliland (manager), and Frank Douglass, Jr., Mascot.

Left to right, back row: Coach Jimmy Welch, George Mouzon, Neot Montgomery, Pike Van Keuren, Buddy Williams, Fred Ashburn, Tony Welch, J. W. McClary, Bobby Donnelly, George Allen, Billy Bryan, Curtis Barwick, S. P. Britton, and Assistant Coach Ray Coker.

Absent when picture was made: LeJune Floyd, Thomas Kellehan, Harold Kempson, Minchew Hardee, Trainer Nubie Wilson, and Dr. Keith F. Sanders, team physician.

(Photo by Weevil Press Agent.)



HILLCREST HIGH—SOUTH CAROLINA 1940 CLASS C CHAMPIONS

Left to right, front row: C. B. Weatherly, Billy Shirer, Philip Gaillard, Hamilton Boykin, Bob Dinkins, Parker Young.

Second row: R. N. Jenkins, Curtis Edens, William Vinson, Robert Farmer, Mitchell Edens, Rufus McCoy.

Third row: Coach Phil Kelly, Joe McCown, Thomas Myers, Teddy Ray, J. T. Langston, John T. Cabbage, Weldon McCoy, James Ray, Assistant Coach John Moore.

# THE STATES

## Georgia

By FELTON GORDON

### G. I. A. A.

**P**REP school coaches of the state are according Coach R. L. (Shorty) Doyal, of Boys' High, the accolade of a miracle-worker.

With only two regulars back from the 1939 G.I.A.A. champions, Shorty patched up a new team and breezed to the second straight championship this season.

In many respects, the 1940 Purples were superior to the team of 1939. They gained south-wide recognition by defeating Miami High, in Miami, Florida, December 5, by the score of 13 to 0.

Doyal's men were scored upon only once during the season—Rome High's Hilltoppers making a safety. The Purples won eight straight conference victories.

Surprise showings in two strongholds of the G.I.A.A.—Augusta and Savannah—gave promise of an exciting race next season.

The Richmond Academy Musketeers, beaten in conference competition thus far only by Jordan High, were to clash with Lanier High at Macon in the finale as they sought the runner-up honors.

Savannah High Blue Jackets, "surprise" team of the conference, crashed into the victory column for the first time in three seasons early by whipping Brunswick. They went on to startle the conference in victories over four more opponents. Benedictine and Savannah battled to a 0-0 stalemate in the Thanksgiving classic.

Coach Red Jenkins of Jordan High completed a remarkable 3-year record when his Red Jackets whipped Columbus High, 13-0, in the traditional classic at Columbus before 10,000.

The Red Jackets have captured three straight Bi-City titles. They have won 23 games, lost 3 and tied four in the last three years. One of the victories—over Lanier—was taken away from them by the G.I.A.A.

board on charges of using ineligible players.

Most startling upset of the season was the 33-0 shellacking dealt Marist College Thanksgiving by Lanier High's Poets. Coach Selby Buck's team showed surprising form in dealing the Cadets one of their worst defeats in years.

Boys High School's Purple Hurricane placed four players on the All-G.I.A.A. team selected by coaches and writers in the annual poll conducted by the *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer*.

Red Mathis of Darlington won the individual scoring honors of the conference when he rang up 91 points in 9 games. The Darlington team, claimants to the Mid-South crown, played only one G.I.A.A. game. They beat Riverside 27-13.

Coaches and writers participating in the third annual poll conducted by the *Columbus Ledger-Enquirer* named four members of the Boys' High championship team in selecting their 1940 All-G.I.A.A. football lineup.

Savannah High was second with two members on the mythical eleven on which seven of the association's 15 schools were represented:

Choices for the first and second teams:

#### First Team

Ends—Dukehart, Rome; Knudsen, Savannah.

Tackles—Furchgott, Boys' High; Cosnahan, Savannah.

Guards—Cox, Boys' High; Beasley, Jordan.

Center—Wasser, Marist.

Quarterback—Bailey, Boys' High.

Halfbacks—Pounds, Tech High;

Castleberry, Boys' High.

Fullback—Mathis, Darlington.

#### Second Team

Ends—Stacy, Benedictine; Henson, Tech High.

Tackles—Shires, Mnorøe; K. Alexander, Boys' High.

Guards—Hudson, Richmond; J. R. Dickerson, Marist.

Center—McLendon, Jordan.

Quarterback—Hardin, Lanier.

Halfbacks—Murray, Richmond; Ray, Jordan.

Fullback—McSherry, Marist.



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# SPORTSKETCHING

## Florida

By ARNOLD FINNEFROCK

FOR the twelfth time in 13 years, the Miami Senior High Stingarees won the unofficial Florida interscholastic football championship, this season.

Coach Jess Yarborough's Stingarees, already victorious over Andrew Jackson of Miami and two Jacksonville teams, Robert E. Lee and Andrew Jackson, assured themselves of the title with a decisive Thanksgiving Day triumph over Miami Edison before 25,000 fans.

The Miami Edison eleven, coached by Ed Parnell, has previously captured the championship of the Big Ten Conference, a loop composed of all the leading schools in the Sunshine State except Miami Senior High, Leon High of Tallahassee, and Pensacola.

Pensacola, located on the far western edge of the State, plays few Florida teams and Leon, which won the Northeast Conference championship, suffered a 14-14 tie with Lee, which finished third in the Big Ten.

Failure of Lee to cop the Big Ten as a result of a 0-6 loss to Edison, its only league reverse, kept intact a tradition that has found no team winning the conference crown more than two years in succession.

Chet Ihrig's Sarasota Sailors finished on top in the South Florida, Eddie Joe Long's Jasper Bulldogs were victorious in the Suwannee Conference, and Mulberry won the Ridge championship.

Winter Park won the Central Florida Conference, Tarpon Springs won the Gulf Conference, and Miami Beach and Fort Pierce were declared the co-champions of the Southeast Conference.

Here is the unofficial All Big Ten Conference team:

### First Team

Bud Weaver, Lee, and Robert Hallauer, Orlando, ends; Charley Snowden, Miami Edison, and John Smit, Plant, tackles; John Netsch, Miami Edison, and W. F. Leslie, Lee, guards; Glenn Reed, St. Petersburg, center; Carroll Shubert, Lee; John Santora, Landon; Irving Alsobrook, Jackson, and Junior Horsey, Lakeland, backs.

### Second Team

Powell, Miami Edison, and Moody,

Plant City, ends; Warnock, Lakeland, and Castronis, Jackson, tackles; Edelstein, Miami Edison, and Hartley, Landon, guards; Schmidt, Miami Edison, Center; Depew, Miami Edison; Dunn, Clearwater; Dominick, Orlando, and Fidalgo, Hillsborough, backs.

The official All-Northeast Conference squad, as picked by the coaches, follow:

**Ends**—Crawford, Lake City; C. Buck, Fletcher; Lassiter, Eustis, and Gray, Live Oak.

**Tackles**—Sweat, Live Oak; Smith, Tallahassee; Sheridan, Fletcher, and Lipscomb, DeLand.

**Guards**—Dunbar, Fletcher; Holton, St. Augustine; Watson, Ocala, and Sharr, St. Paul.

**Centers**—Whitley, Ocala, and Wood, Tallahassee.

**Backs**—Hunt, St. Augustine; Jacobs, Live Oak; Summers, Ocala; Lett, Tallahassee; Doerr, Fletcher; McDonough, Daytona Beach; Sudderth, Leesburg, and Andrew, St. Augustine.

Tom Dunbar, Fletcher guard, was voted the conference's outstanding lineman and Bobby Hunt of St. Augustine, was named the best back.

### GULF COAST CONFERENCE

#### First Team

Re., Driscoll, Dade City; rt., J. Littell, New Port Richey; rg., Decubellis, New Port Richey; center, Coleman, Bushnell, lg., Rowell, Dade City; lt., Clegg, Inverness; le., Johnson, New Port Richey; qb., Manos, Tarpon Springs; hb., McElveen, Dade City; fb., Shoemaker, Bushnell; fb., Clark, New Port Richey.

#### Second Team

Re., White, Bushnell; rt., Hancock, Brooksville; rg., Houllis, Tarpon Springs; center, Billiris, Tarpon Springs; lg., Willis, New Port Richey; lt., Snowden, Wildwood; le., Mixon, Dade City; qb., Hancock, Brooksville; hb., Connell, Bushnell; hb., Alsobrook, Wildwood; fb., Dickson, Dade City.

### SOUTH FLORIDA CONFERENCE

#### First Team

The first team selections, with Bartow, Fort Myers and Punta Gorda placing two men each and Palmetto one, follow:

**Ends**—Richard Willis, Sarasota, and Harvey Blackmon, Punta Gorda.

**Tackles**—Jack Bispham, Sarasota, and Leon Mann, Bartow.

**Guards**—Ed Kelly, Fort Myers, and Jimmy Howze, Palmetto.

**Center**—Bobby Rutledge, Sarasota. **Quarterback**—Ralph Matherly, Sarasota.

**Halfbacks**—Bobby Frazier, Bartow, and Joe Renfro, Fort Myers.

**Fullback**—Ted Alexander, Punta Gorda.

Bispham and Alexander are juniors, the remainder are seniors.

#### Second Team

Wheeler, Palmetto, and Jones, Bartow, ends; Revels, Wauchula, and W. Terry, Bradenton, tackles; George Healy, Sarasota, and S. Hawkins, Fort Myers, guards; J. Terry, Bartow, center; Jordan, Bradenton, quarterback; Hammond, Winter Haven, and Thackery, Bartow, halfbacks; Joe Roberts, Punta Gorda, fullback.

### ALL FLORIDA HIGH SCHOOL SQUAD

#### First Team

Hallauer, Orlando, le.; Smith, Plant, Tampa, lt.; Smith, Leon., Tallahassee, lg.; Louis, Miami High, center; Netsch, Miami Ed., rg.; Browning, Orlando, rt.; Weaver, Lee, Jacksonville, re.; Matherly, Sarasota, b.; Shubert, Lee, Jacksonville, b.; Comfort, Miami High, b.; Alsobrook, Jackson, Jacksonville, b.

#### Second Team

Powell, Miami Ed., le.; Snowden, Miami Edison, lt.; G. Wilson, Miami High, lg.; Reed, St. Petersburg, center; Kelly, Ft. Myers, rg.; Warnock, Lakeland, rt.; Moody, Plant City, re.; Frazier, Bartow, b.; Renfro, Ft. Myers; Santora, Landon, Jacksonville, b.; Horsey, Lakeland, b.

Honorable mention: Ends, Barton, Landon; Morris, Orlando; Stoutamire, Tallahassee; Davenport, Lakeland; Kolz, Edison; Martin, Plant; Nowling, St. Petersburg; Whelpley, Clearwater; Gardner, Miami High; Tiller, Orlando.

**Tackles**: H. Fowle, Edison; Tucker, Landon; Leslie, Lee; Castronis, Jackson; McClon, Daytona Beach; Morgan, Miami High; Howard, Landon; Yates, Lakeland.

**Guards**: Edelstein, Edison; Holland, Lee; Bishop, Quincy; Bennett, Lakeland; Raborn, Lee; Dunbar, Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville; Hartley, Landon; Bob Hudson, St. Petersburg; Heyn, Jackson; Castronis, Jackson; Timmons, Edison; Bowers, Jackson; Roberts, Lakeland.

**Centers**: Crosby, Jackson; Wood, Tallahassee; Schmidt, Edison; McCorkle, Orlando.

**Backs**: T. Hudson, St. Petersburg; Dunn, Clearwater; Chambers, St. Petersburg; Depew, Edison; McCollum, Edison; Hoequist, Orlando; Bolic, Miami High; Jacobs, Live Oak; Hunt, St. Augustine; Lett, Tallahassee; Kirby, Lee; Mims, Jackson; J. Fowle, Edison; Baldwin, Plant; Green, Tallahassee; Palmer, Plant City.



# THE STATES (Continued)

## Alabama

By LUMAN WELLS

### Alabama All-State

**S**IDNEY LANIER HIGH SCHOOL'S Poets carried away honors on the SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE's Alabama All-State football team, which is a combination of the two All-State teams selected by the state's newspapers—*The Montgomery Advertiser* and *The Birmingham News-Age-Herald*. The dethroned state champions of 1939 placed three men on the first All-State eleven selected by both papers. James Bradshaw, center; Hugh Moore, tackle; and Billy Donahue, halfback, were the three Poets to be voted first string berths.

No other team was able to draw more than a single position on the first team. The 1940 State Championship Bessemer Purple Tigers placed their sensational fullback, George Lawley.

As an extra feature this year both selections by the newspapers awarded an honorary first-team berth to Miss Luverne Wise of Atmore, and THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE follows the example. The 18-year-old lassie has attracted national attention during the past two years through her goal kicking ability. Papers from the Solid South to New York and on out to the Pacific Coast have carried pictures and articles on the only girl ever to win honorable mention on an Alabama All-State prep team.

One of the greatest battles in the string of votes was recorded for the center position. There was Bradshaw, one of the greatest centers ever produced in Alabama, and along with him were Pop Lovelace, of Valley High of Fairfax, and J. C. Gann, of West End in Birmingham's Big Five League. All three were above the usual run of All-State material and all ranked approximately even in the ballots of coaches and sports writers over the state.

Startling enough is the fact that Birmingham's Big Five placed only two players on the first eleven, Lawley and Right Guard Truman Frazier of Hueytown. Usually the Big

Five places several men on the All-State team of both newspapers.

The team taken as a whole is probably equal to any team ever selected in the past by coaches and writers. Among the many Alabama All-State players who have attracted nationwide attention in collegiate competition are, to mention only a few: John Cain, Lindy Hatfield, John Suther, Spec Kelly, Hilman Holley, Joe Kilgrow, Leroy Monsky, Holt Rast and Hal Newman.

The 1940 Alabama All-State team has all the vital requirements for a championship team—weight, speed, intelligence and spirit. The line averages around the 195 pound mark, and the backfield tips the beams at an approximate average of 175 pounds. In corporation of the All-State selections of *The Montgomery Advertiser* and *The Birmingham News-Age-Herald* insures state-wide coverage in THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE All-State team as the two papers represent the major sections of the state, North and South. With over 150 coaches and writers contributing to the polling, THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE Alabama All-State eleven represents the best prep school talent in the state.

### THE SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE ALABAMA ALL-STATE

#### First Team

Left end, George Willoughby (210 lbs.), Dadeville; left tackle, Lewis Godfree (212 lbs.), Alexander City; left guard, Charlie McKinney (165 lbs.), Selma; center, James Bradshaw (190 lbs.), Sidney Lanier; right guard, Truman Frazier (185 lbs.), Hueytown; right tackle, Hugh Moore (210 lbs.), Sidney Lanier; right end, Joe Norrell (185 lbs.), Woodlawn; back, Buck Jenkins (155 lbs.), Dothan; back, Billy Donahue (155 lbs.), Sidney Lanier; back, George Lawley (185 lbs.), Bessemer; back, Gordon Terry (200 lbs.), Gadsden.

#### Second Team

Smith, Dothan, le.; McKay, Tallassee, lt.; Callahan, Woodlawn, lg.; Lovelace, Valley High, c.; Browning, Sidney Lanier, rg.; Gunnin, Bessemer, rt.; Priestner, Sidney Lanier, re.; Duffee, Dadeville, b.; Gilmer, Woodlawn, b.; Vickery, Atmore, b.; Petrey, Sidney Lanier, b.

(Continued on Page 20)

## South Carolina

(Continued from Page 14)

The defending championship Epworth Orphanage team did not compete for the title, which it had held almost continuously for the past seven years, but defeated Thornwell in a regularly scheduled game during the season, 14 to 7. The Epworth team confined itself in the main to games with Class B and Class A opponents and lost but one encounter during the season, that to Newberry, a Class A school, by a touchdown.

One of the odd features of the Class B eliminations was the epic rivalry of Cheraw and Lakeview for the District 6 title. The teams battled through three complete games, 12 quarters, without a score and finally had to resort to the Montana playoff to determine a winner.

The first of the three games, played in Cheraw, attracted some 2,000 spectators. The second, also played in Cheraw, drew 3,000 and the third deadlock, in Florence, drew a crowd of more than 4,000, a record for the Florence park.

At the end of that third game, with neither team having scored, officials called on the playoff, each team getting five plays from scrimmage (no punts allowed), and Cheraw copped the nod by piercing to the Lake View 38.

League officials regard the 1940 season as the most successful in the history of the organization and their optimism is reflected by a marked increase in membership. It is expected that more than 95 per cent of the accredited high schools in the state will become members of the league during the year.

### SOUTH CAROLINA ALL-STATE TEAM

The "official" high school All-State team for South Carolina, selected by ballots of sports writers throughout the state saw players from seven schools on the first team.

The team included Pickett of Charleston and Hines of Spartanburg, ends; Hunter of Greenville and Hardeman of Columbia, tackles; Cann of Anderson and Whittle of Florence, guards; Massey of Rock Hill, center; Byers of Greenville, Hoffman of Rock Hill, Henry of Charleston and McCown of Anderson, backs.

# Atlanta Basketball Federation

By RACHE BELL, President

THE Atlanta Basketball Federation goes into its second year with indications of a larger and better-organized program in effect. A round dozen leagues and institutions are current members of the Federation, as compared with only nine last season, with prospects for several more leagues now in formation to become members later.

The groundwork for more stable participation in basketball, the major winter sport in the country, was laid at meetings near the close of the 1939-1940 season. At present the executive committee is working on the formation of an officials' section, which will follow the pattern and standards of national organizations, in order to elevate the standard of officiating and promote the uniformity of refereeing in this area.

The Federation this season has adopted a uniform registration card which is being used in all the leagues, open and intra-mural. It is also promoting the formation of junior leagues.

As it did last year, the Federation will wind up the season with a city-wide banquet, at which all member leagues will make their awards. The last court activity of the season will be the Federation's annual tournament, in the week preceding the tournament.

Officers of the Federation are Rache Bell, president; Lewis Baker and Amelia Morris, vice-presidents; Sol Marshall, secretary, and George Najour, treasurer.

Each league and institution which is a member of the Atlanta Basketball Federation sends one representative to sit on the Governing Board of the Federation. The constitution of the Federation also provides that full-time athletic directors in the city are ex-officio members of the Board.

Atlanta Boys' Club — William Woolfolk.

Jewish Educational Alliance — Barney Medintz.

Parks-WPA Church League — Archie Lindsay.

Parks-WPA Girls League — Mrs. H. L. Edmondson.

## Atlanta Y.M.C.A. Varsity Basketball

By SOL MARSHALL  
Director "Y" Triangles

THE Atlanta Y. M. C. A. Triangles have moved up a notch in competition this year.

The team which has successfully won the state "Y" Midget, Prep and Junior titles, this season is sponsoring a senior squad which is competing in open class basketball, meeting all comers throughout the state, as well as playing in the city's fastest league.

The Triangle Blues was second in the pre-season "Classification" tournament and was placed in the "Y" City league. The Blues are composed of several outstanding stars of recent years from Boys' High and Tech High, and several former college players, including Captain Shirley Watkins, former Vanderbilt University regular.

The Triangle Golds, state "Y" Junior tournament defenders, are playing in the "Y" Atlanta league and are planning to enter the city-wide Junior league being organized. A series of games is also being planned with various Y. M. C. A.'s in the state. The Golds will also enter the Southern States Junior "Y" tournament in Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 21 and 22, and the state "Y" tournament.

The Triangle Reds, planning entry in the city-wide 14-and-under league, has been second in its division of the state "Y" tournament for two years and this year will make a more serious bid for the championship. The Reds will take on several of the Gold players to enter a 15-and-under tournament in Sumter, S. C., on March 14 and 15.

Parks-WPA Independent League — James F. Stone.

Walthour City League — Dusty Speer.

Walthour Girls League — Lewis Baker.

Walthour Walco League — Wingfield Short.

(Continued on Page 21)

## Y.M.C.A. Basketball Leagues

By GEORGE NAJOUR  
Vice-President

THE Atlanta Y. M. C. A. Basketball leagues are operating at full blast in the first half of the regular season, following the completion of the annual pre-season "Classification" tournament.

Twenty-one teams are battling weekly in the three major leagues. Better playing conditions were in effect following the introduction of a rule which allowed no more than seven teams in each circuit, thus making possible three complete games each evening and eliminating the necessity of splitting halves in order to get four games played off each night. Several teams planning to enter late therefore were unable to get into the leagues.

The "Y" City League plays on Monday nights with Cawthon and Hollums, Columbia Seminary, Dental College "A", Dixstele, Fort McPherson Medics, Gasco and "Y" Triangle Blues as members. Dental College and the Triangle Blues were first and second, respectively, in the Classification tournament.

The "Y" Civic league, playing on Thursday nights, includes Calvary Methodist, Dental College "B", Emory Sigma Nu, Florida Aces, Four Square Class, Fulton National Bank and Young Men's Syrian Association.

The "Y" Atlanta league operates on Wednesday nights with the following teams enrolled: Ahepa, Atlanta Constitution, Commercial High Freshmen, Fire Chiefs, Mozley Park, Sons of Pericles and "Y" Triangle Golds.

Officers of the leagues are Rache Bell, president; George Najour, vice-president; Oscar Brock, treasurer; Sol Marshall, City League secretary; Dr. R. E. Sturdevant, Civic League secretary; George Cotsakis, Atlanta League secretary.

These officers form the Y. M. C. A. Basketball Committee with its president sitting in on the P. D. Council.



Above—ROME HIGH SCHOOL BAND, Rome, Ga.

At Left—ROME HIGH MAJORETTES: Helen Smith, Lucille Stivers, and Ann DeJournette.

## The Rome High School Band

THE steady progress and growth of the Rome High School Band has captivated not only the praise and support of the citizens of Rome, but also the admiration of all who have seen the band perform.

The band was organized in April, 1938, under the supervision of A. W. Derrick, who has been its director since its founding. In September, 1938, H. M. Browning joined the faculty as teacher of social sciences and assistant in band.

The initial appearance of the band came in September, 1938, with 44 members participating. In the two short years of its life the band has grown into an organization of 94 instruments and two drill teams of 42 and 20 members, respectively. The special pride of the entire organization is its ability to work out unusual and intricate formations.

During these two years only high school students were permitted to take instruction on band instruments. In January of next year this instruction will begin in the sixth and sev-

enth grades. This is being done in order to better take care of the yearly loss from graduation, since approximately one-third of the band graduates each year.

The uniforms of the band are blue, gold, and white. One of the drill teams wears uniforms of the majorette type, consisting of gold skirts, blue jackets, blue and gold shakos and white boots. This group is used both in exhibition drills and twirling performances. The second drill team wears Scotch Highlander dress uniforms and specializes in intricate drill formations of a military and semi-military nature.

No account of this organization would be complete without mention of the splendid interest and support of the citizens of Rome. Starting with an initial contribution by the American Legion the Rome Chamber of Commerce organized and conducted a campaign in which the remaining funds necessary for the equipping of the band were contributed by the citizens and business establishments of Rome.

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## The Advantage of Slow Sustained Heat Over Quick Hot Heat

By FITZ LUTZ

Trainer, University of Georgia



FITZ LUTZ

**W**E think that slow sustained heat has many advantages over hot heat for only a few minutes. In using slow sustained heat we find that the uniformity of the treatment overshadows the quick hot method. By using heat only a few degrees above normal body temperature you strike a happy medium in the treatment of athletic injuries.

With a slow even heating process used only with a few degrees above normal body temperature the blood vessels are expanded only enough to insure a goodly supply of fresh blood to the point of injury and also they are expanded enough to carry away whatever waste matter has collected at the injury seat. This treatment for two to four hours at a time has shown much more progress for us than the quick hot heat treatment.

We have found that when quick hot heat is used there becomes a "tightening" around and at the point of the injury caused by the contraction of the blood vessels as the pre-

vious quick hot heat rushed more blood to the injury than can be removed and so when the treatment has terminated with the dilation of the blood vessels the process of elimination is a very slow one.

The best method for us at the University of Georgia has proven to be short wave diathermy with heat controlled around 100 degrees Fahrenheit for from two to four hours at a time. Then by placing an Analgesic Balm pack on the injury you maintain the slow, even treatment because the Analgesic Balm is just a few degrees hotter than normal body temperature. These packs will continue to be effective until the time for the next treatment.

Infra red lamps are very beneficial but as yet we have not been able to control the degree of heat. Whirlpools with thermostat attachment are of great benefit but from the weakening properties of hot water on the body the slow treatment is defeated.

If you do not have a Diathermy we suggest the use of Analgesic Balm Packs outright for the slow sustained heat treatment of athletic injuries where heat is indicated.

## Alabama

(Continued from Page 17)

### Third Team

Rosser, Ramsay, le.; Kacker, West End, ft.; Draper, Valley High, lg.; J. C. Gann, West End, c.; Mabry Caddis, Bibb County, rg.; Hatfield, Eufaula, re.; Livingston, Gadsden, re.; Carruth, Selma, b.; Gandy, Thomas-ton, b.; Frazier, Valley High, b.; Tindall, McGill, Mobile, b.

Blount County High School, of Oneonta, Alabama, enjoyed a very successful season under Coaches Strickland and Poarch. They went through their schedule undefeated.

## The Cause of Many Chronic Injuries

By FRANK CRAMER

Noted Trainer and Publisher

*First Aider*

Many chronic injuries are caused by lack of "follow through" on treatment. In other words, treatment is discontinued before complete recovery is obtained.

These "so-called chronic injuries" show up in ankles, knees, shoulders, wrists, elbows, backs and hips.

These cases need to be worked on. They need Analgesic packs and massage and they need them day after day. They need them because the injured area is immobilized. It is often taped and bandaged to prevent movement. Under the tape and bandage, muscles contract, congestion is created, adhesions form, blood circulation is retarded and the surface or skin over the area is cold to the touch. A dull rheumatic feeling and stiffness is merely further proof of faulty circulation.

This was graphically illustrated recently in the cases of two athletes with back injuries. The cases were typical—both boys were treated immediately—one had hot packs and massage for two weeks, the other had just the first treatment. Number one recovered and had no further aches and pains. Number two is still crippled and it is possible that he may be a "chronic" for the rest of his life.

It is safe to say that in 90 per cent of these cases a little "elbow grease" will accomplish the purpose. (In the other 10 per cent there may be some complication or dislocation). By "elbow grease" we mean massage, Analgesic packs, stretching and manipulation of the area to loosen and break up adhesions and congestions. This work must be carried on every day to obtain permanent results.

Now all of this work is simple and can be carried on by any of your assistants, but the point you must keep in mind is that it *must* be done and if you have some assistant do it, it at least is your job to see that it is done.

Rebuilding through the medium of blood circulation is necessarily slow. Blood clots are broken up and carried away a little at a time. Each day a little more of the original circulation is restored and patience along with continued effort is the answer.



## Equality in Athletics

(Continued from Page 4)

ing athletic capacity, it is probable that the majority of teachers and coaches do not even approximate an accurate evaluation through the use of current procedures.

It seems to be evident, therefore, that more accurate means must be used for equating the athletic ability of teams if equality of competition is to be attempted. Eventually the present hodge-podge of amateur and eligibility rules must be discarded. In their place should be adopted the use of scientific instruments for measuring athletic ability. When this is done, it will be possible to arrange schedules between teams of approximately the same athletic ability, and the administrative policies of each school can be determined by local authorities. The problem of "ringers" and "tramp athletes" will cease to exist because a school will have nothing to gain by encouraging boys to enroll in school for the purpose of participating in athletics. In order to develop these scientific procedures over and beyond what are now available, there must be instituted long-term programs of research. Every state high school athletic association and every college conference should support at least one qualified research specialist who would give his entire time and attention to the solution of this problem. Every university should have on its staff one or more research professors of physical education who would give major attention to research on the measurement of athletic ability. If a broad program of research were carried on in this way, it would be only a few years before highly reliable and valid measures of athletic ability would be developed. It would then be practicable to arrange athletic competition between teams of approximately the same athletic ability. The winning of games under these circumstances would depend largely on strategy and teamwork.

Real progress can be accomplished only on the basis of research. High school athletic associations and college conferences for several decades have been attempting to solve the problems of equality of competition by making rules and employing law-enforcement officers in the form of

secretaries and commissioners to enforce the rules and punish the violators. Certainly no appreciable improvement has been made by these methods during the past quarter of a century. Citizens in many states wonder why some extra-legal authority is necessary to make their school and college administrators and faculties do what is generally recognized as being right.

It is evident that the problem of equality of competition cannot be solved by the usual type of amateur and eligibility rules. The older professions and industry depend on scientific research to furnish the solutions of their problems. The problems of athletics must be attacked in a like manner.

### ATLANTA BASKETBALL LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 18)

"Y" Atlanta League—George Cotsakis.

"Y" City League—Sol Marshall.

"Y" Civic League—Dr. R. E. Sturdevant.

Athletic Directors—Oscar Brock, Virginia Carmichael, J. L. Harne, Harry Koval, Paul Smith, Carl Stander.

### University of Alabama

(Continued from Page 11)

the Capstone. Producer of many of the south's top-ranking ends—including Don Hutson, Bear Bryant, Peron Shoemaker and the Tide's great pair on the 1940 team, Hal Newman and Holt Rast—Drew rarely gets to see his proteges in action against SEC foes as he is off scouting some future 'Bama opponent nearly every Saturday. In addition to his football and track duties, Drew is a member of the physical education faculty at the University.

Paul Burnum, head freshman coach, has a record that will stand up against any in the land. In 12 years as coach of the Tide freshmen gridders his teams have lost but six games and tied only two. Burnum's basketballers have dropped but seven

encounters and his baseballers but 12. Before taking over as frosh mentor at the Capstone, Burnum coached a Tuscaloosa High School football team through four undefeated seasons in succession.

Tilden "Happy" Campbell is backfield coach and head baseball tutor. A former Tide quarterback, he was alternate captain of the great undefeated 1934 team and '35 Rose Bowl champions. Since joining the 'Bama coaching staff following the '34 football season Campbell has turned out such stellar backs as Riley Smith, Joe Riley, Joe Kilgrow and Vic Bradford. However, it is in baseball that Campbell has made his greatest reputation. In six years of coaching the 'Bama nine, his teams have copped the Southeastern Conference bunting four times and have been runners-up once.

Ray Davis, assistant line coach, Bill Raney, assistant track coach and trainer, and Albert Elmore, assistant freshman coach, are comparatively new members of the Alabama athletic faculty. All are serving in their first year at the Capstone.

Alabama football teams have journeyed to the Rose Bowl five times, gaining three victories and a tie against but one defeat. This is the best record ever compiled by an eastern team in the annual New Year's day classic.

Since Coach Thomas became head coach in 1931, the Crimson Tide has compiled an intersectional record—not including the two Rose Bowl games—of six wins against but one loss.

Regardless of the past, as long as men possessed with the capabilities of Alabama's executive, athletic and faculty heads guide the destiny of the University, the future of the Capstone should see even greater strides made in every possible way.

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## Basket Shooting

(Continued from Page 5)

ball with both hands, the jumping foot comes down with a hard stamp and the opposite knee swings upward like the action in a high jump. The idea is to make it a high jump and not a broad jump. As the spring is made, the ball is started upward in both hands and at a point just above the shoulder the ball is transferred to the shooting hand which is cupped with the thumb in front of the ball and the fingers comfortably spread and behind the ball. The shooting arm is then carried upward so that at the time when the body reaches its maximum height, this arm is extended almost straight and in front of the head. The purpose of the stretch is to bring the ball as near the basket as possible before it is released so as to assure greater accuracy. When the ball reaches its maximum height there should be a complete relaxation of the body to take away the force of the body behind the ball. In fact the momentum of the ball should be slowed down so that the wrist and fingers carry it on into the basket. In other words, the shooter must break the speed of the ball in order to lay it as lightly as possible against the backboard. Some coaches call it a "lay-in-shot" which describes it well. There should be a natural "english" on the ball and not too much of it. The landing should be made on the balls of the feet with the knees bent and the hips dropped and in a position to go for the follow-up or to get back on defense as soon as possible.

The one-hand push shot is not very practical as a long shot but is very effective within the distance of about the free throw circle. It is difficult to guard because it is executed from a jump. The leg nearest the basket is the take-off leg and the other leg is swung upward. The ball is brought up from waist high to a position above and in front of the shoulder with one hand under the ball and fingers comfortably spread. From this position the movement of the ball is like that of the action of a shot-put. The ball is pushed from the shoulder and guided close to the ear. As the arm is straightened out the player follows through with the wrist and fingers. The shooter should aim to get as soft a shot as possible.

## BOWL HISTORY

### Rose Bowl Games at Pasadena

|                                                  |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1916<br>Washington State 14; Brown 0             | 1929<br>Georgia Tech 8; California 7          |
| 1917<br>Oregon 14; Pennsylvania 0                | 1930<br>Southern California 47; Pittsburgh 14 |
| 1918<br>U. S. Marine Corps 19; Camp Lewis 7      | 1931<br>Alabama 24; Washington State 0        |
| 1919<br>Naval Tr'g Station 17; Marine Barracks 0 | 1932<br>Southern California 21; Tulane 12     |
| 1920<br>Harvard 7; Oregon 6                      | 1933<br>Southern California 35; Pittsburgh 0  |
| 1921<br>California 28; Ohio State 0              | 1934<br>Columbia 7; Stanford 0                |
| 1922<br>Washington & Jefferson 0; California 0   | 1935<br>Alabama 29; Stanford 0                |
| 1923<br>Southern California 14; Penn State 3     | 1936<br>Stanford 7; Southern Methodist 0      |
| 1924<br>U. S. Naval Academy 14; U. of Wash. 19   | 1937<br>Pittsburgh 21; U. of Washington 0     |
| 1925<br>Notre Dame 27; Stanford 10               | 1938<br>California 13; Alabama 0              |
| 1926<br>Alabama 20; U. of Washington 19          | 1939<br>Southern California 7; Duke 3         |
| 1927<br>Alabama 7; Stanford 7                    | 1940<br>Southern California 13; Tennessee 0   |
| 1928<br>Stanford 7; Pittsburgh 14                | 1941<br>Stanford 21; Nebraska 13              |

### Sugar Bowl Games at New Orleans

|                                               |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1935<br>Tulane 20; Temple 14                  | 1939<br>T. C. U. 15; Carnegie Tech 7    |
| 1936<br>Texas Christian 3; Louisiana State 14 | 1940<br>Texas A. & M. 14; Tulane 13     |
| 1937<br>Santa Clara 21; Louisiana State 14    | 1941<br>Boston College 19; Tennessee 13 |
| 1938<br>Santa Clara 6; Louisiana State 0      |                                         |

### Orange Bowl Games at Miami

|                                           |                                            |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1935<br>Bucknell 26; Miami 0              | 1939<br>Tennessee 17; Oklahoma 0           |
| 1936<br>Catholic U. 20; Mississippi 19    | 1940<br>Missouri 7; Georgia Tech 21        |
| 1937<br>Duquesne 13; Mississippi State 12 | 1941<br>Mississippi State 14; Georgetown 7 |
| 1938<br>Auburn 6; Michigan State 0        |                                            |

### Sun Bowl Games at El Paso

|                                                  |                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1936<br>Hardin-Simmons 14; New Mexico State 14   | 1939<br>Utah 26; New Mexico 0                  |
| 1937<br>Hardin-Simmons 34; Texas Col. of Mines 6 | 1940<br>Arizona State 0; Catholic University 0 |
| 1938<br>West Virginia 7; Texas Tech 6            | 1941<br>Arizona State 13; Western Reserve 26   |

### Cotton Bowl Games at Dallas

|                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1937<br>Texas Christian 16; Marquette 6 | 1939<br>St. Mary's 20; Texas Tech 13 |
| 1938<br>Rice 29; Colorado 14            | 1940<br>Clemson 6; Boston College 3  |
|                                         | 1941<br>Texas A. & M. 13; Fordham 12 |

## BASKETBALL ETHICS

(Continued from Page 13)

9. Basketball is a sport that was originated in an educational institution. Ever since its humble beginning the game has been administered principally by basketball authorities associated with educational institutions. The popularity of the game has become so widespread that it now embraces numerous types of leagues. The leaders of this lat-

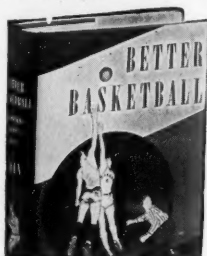
ter group look to the school and college division for the sportsmanship traditions of the game. Let us resolve that we shall set a good example by regarding it as a duty to teach and encourage good sportsmanship among our players and the other members of the student body, but what is equally and perhaps more important let us regard it as an obligation to practice the ideal principles of good sportsmanship ourselves.

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### TRAINING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP ATHLETICS

By C. WARD CRAMPTON, M.D.

303 Pages, Illustrated, \$2.50

Equally valuable for the athlete, the coach, or the trainer, this new book discusses the general problems of training for championship athletics and then takes up each of the major sports in detail. The author advocates no untried or untested theories, but bases his suggestions on principles that have been outstandingly successful.

### WINNING FOOTBALL

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276 Pages, Illustrated, \$2.50

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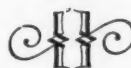
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